Proposed Basin Plan Amendment for Control of Discharge of Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos Into the San Joaquin River



CEQA Scoping Meeting and Public Workshop

January 19, 2005

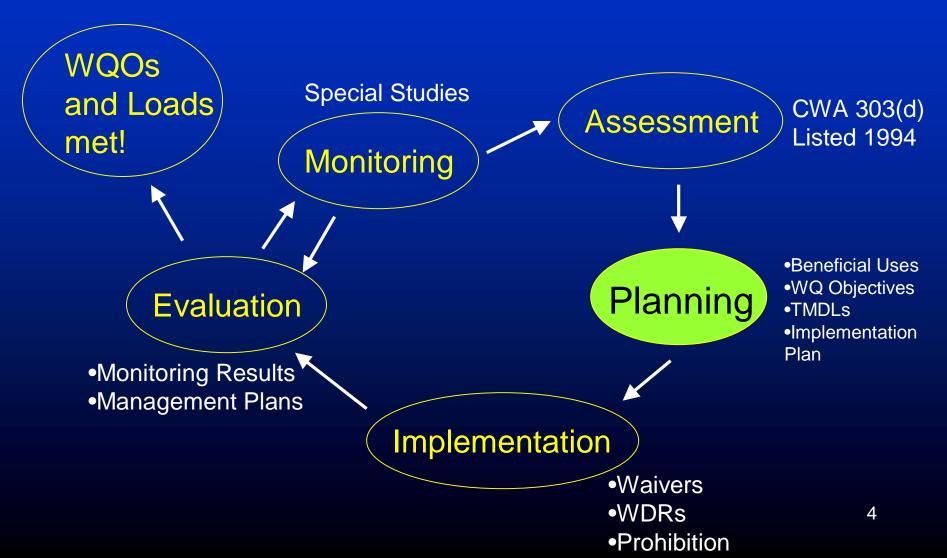
Introductions

- Les Grober, Chief, San Joaquin River TMDL Unit
- Diane Beaulaurier, Environmental Scientist, San Joaquin River TMDL Unit
- Joe Karkoski, Pesticide TMDL Coordinator

Agenda

- Introduction (5 min)
- Background (15 min)
- Alternative Water Quality Standards (15 min)
- Implementation Alternatives (10 min)
- Break (15 min)
- Proposed Recommendations (25 min)
- Summary and Next Steps (10 min)
- Time for Questions at end of each section

Where are we in the process?



Where are we in the process?

Initial outreach of OP Pesticide TMDL	August 2000
6 Workshops – TMDL Elements	Nov 2000-Sept 2002
CEQA Scoping Meeting	January 2005
Draft BPA Staff Report to Peer Review	Jan-Feb 2005
Staff or Regional Board Workshop	April-June 2005
Regional Board Hearing	August 2005
State Board Approval	Estimated 2005
Office of Administrative Law Approval	Estimated 2006
USEPA Approval	Estimated 2006

Scope of CEQA Analysis

- Staff presentation of alternatives
- Public comments on scope of this TMDL and alternatives considered

Questions?



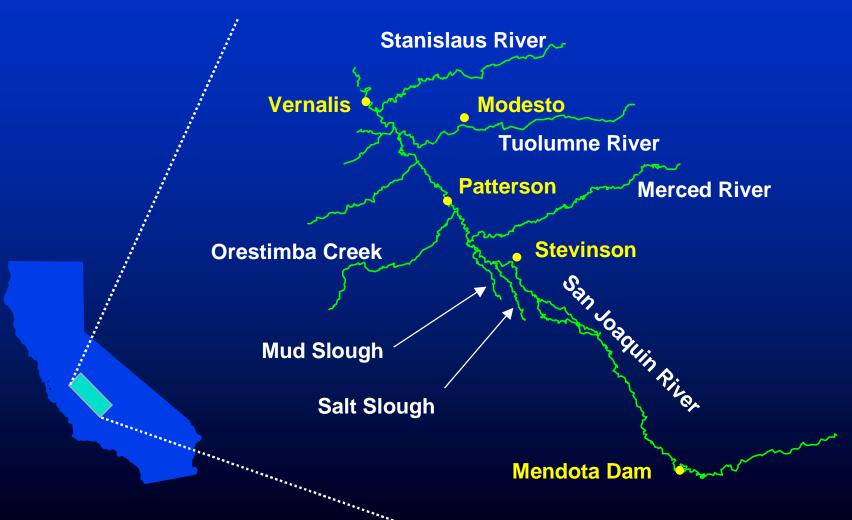
Background

Diane Beaulaurier

Background

- Project area
- Legal requirements, regulations and policies
- Water quality impairment and sources

Project Area for Organophosphorus Pesticide (OP) Pesticide TMDL



SJR Watershed

- 13,500 square mile drainage area
- 3 Major east-side tributaries
- 5 Minor west-side tributaries
- Extensive agricultural land use

303(d) Listing

- 1994 Listing under Section 303d Clean Water Act
- 130 miles from Mendota Dam to Airport Way Bridge near Vernalis
- Aquatic invertebrate toxicity
 - Aquatic invertebrates are base of food web
 - Aquatic life beneficial use not supported
- High OP concentrations year round
 - Dormant Season (December through February)
 - Irrigation Season (March through September)

Legal Requirements

- Federal Clean Water Act requires TMDLs for impaired waters [303(d) listed]
- State Water Quality Act (Porter-Cologne)
 requires implementation program for TMDLs;
 implementation program is contained in the
 Basin Plan Amendment
- OP Pesticide TMDL will meet these legal obligations, and is designed to restore aquatic life beneficial use

Policies

- Regional Board Policies
 - -Controllable Factors
 - Water Quality Limited Segment
 - Antidegradation
 - Watershed
 - Application of Water QualityObjectives

Policies

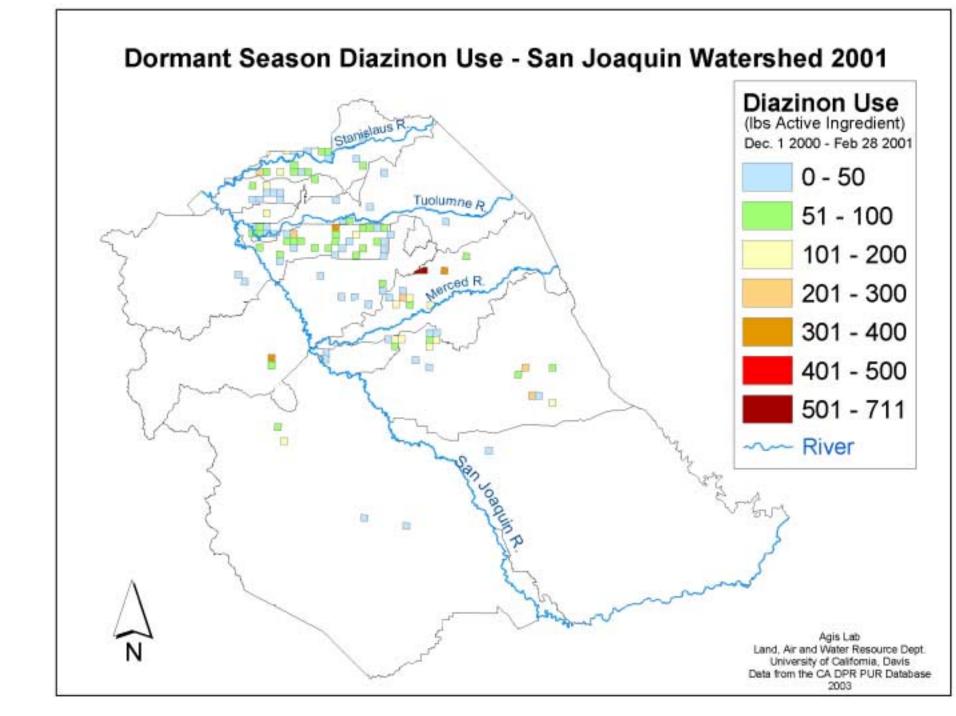
- State Board Policies
 - Implementation and Enforcement of NPS Pollution Program
 - Water Quality Control
 - Maintain High Quality of Water
 - -Management Agency Agreement (MAA) with California Department of Pesticide regulation (DPR)

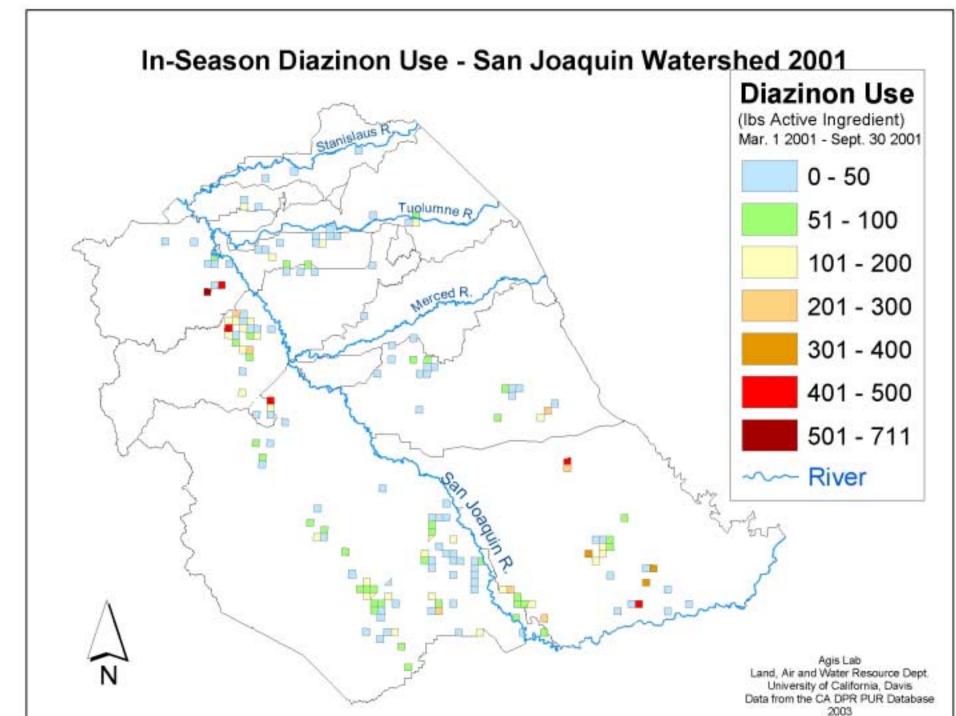
U. S. EPA / CDPR Regulatory Actions

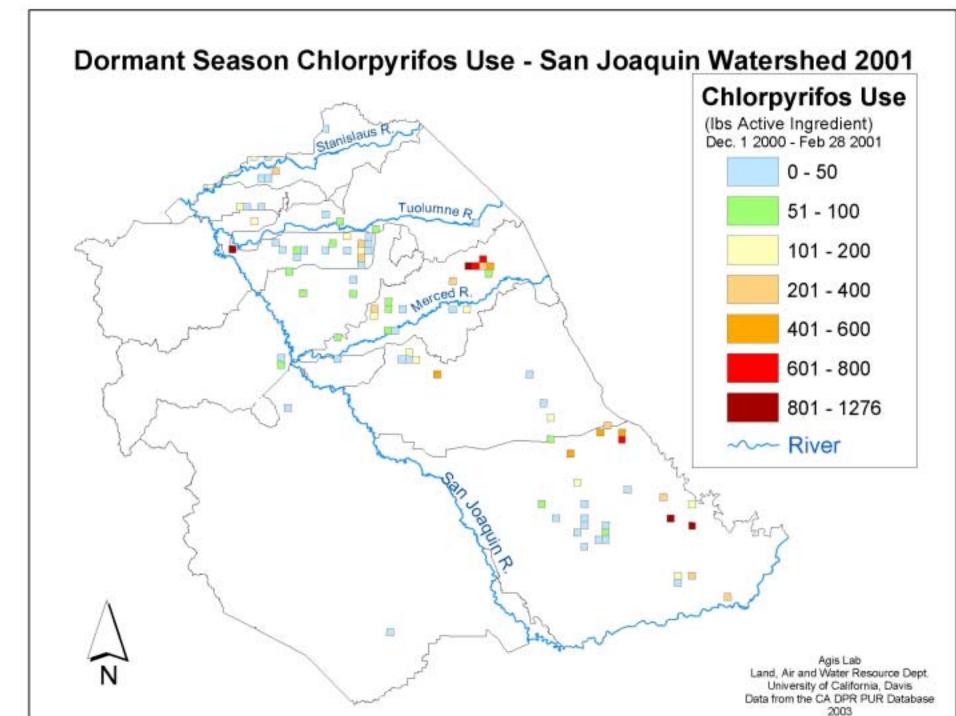
- U.S.EPA and DPR have primary regulatory authority of pesticides
- U.S.EPA re-registrations for all OPs
- DPR developing dormant spray regulations
- DPR label changes for diazinon in place (CA)
- DPR re-evaluation of diazinon and chlorpyrifos initiated

Sources of Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos

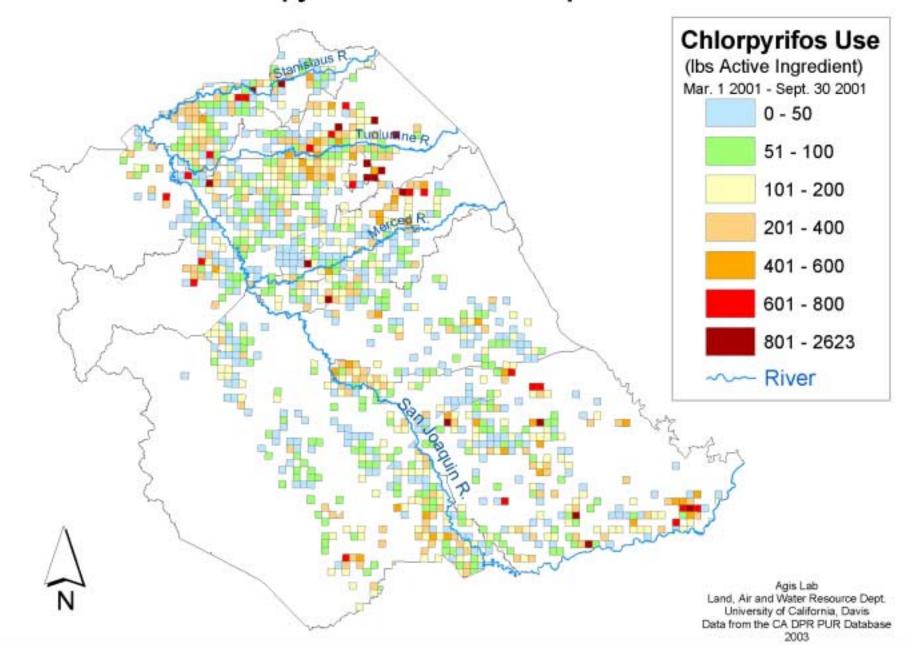
- Stormwater runoff (dormant season)
- Irrigation runoff (irrigation season)
- Both agricultural and urban sources; agriculture is major source; use has been decreasing
- Most urban uses ended effective 12/31/2004 (USEPA re-registrations)



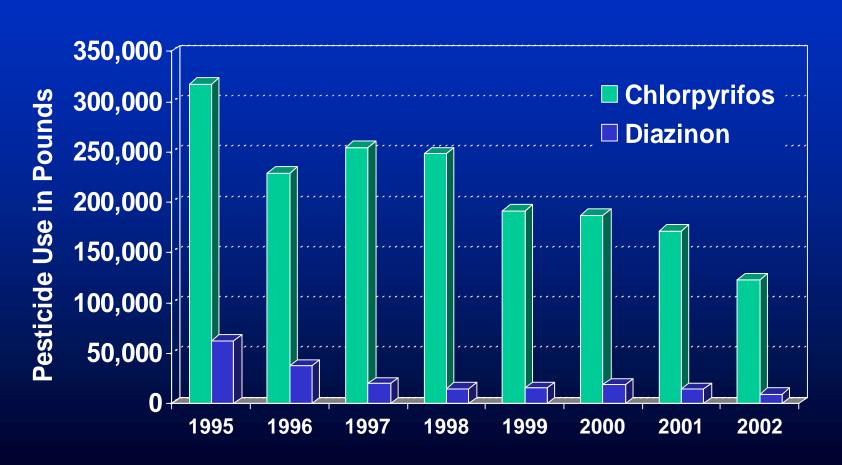




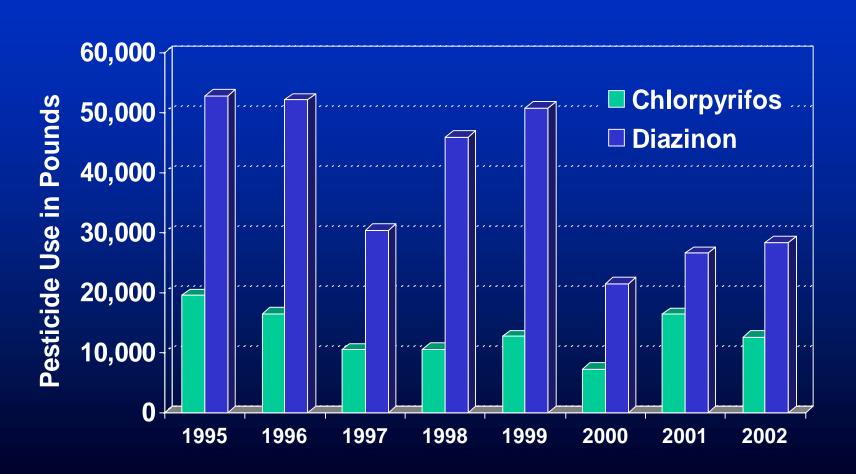
In Season Chlorpyrifos Use - San Joaquin Watershed 2001



Irrigation Season Use



Dormant Season Use



Questions?



Basin Plan Amendment Alternatives

Diane Beaulaurier

Basin Plan Amendment Elements

- Introduction
- Water Quality Standards
 - -Beneficial Uses
 - -Water Quality Objectives
- Program of Implementation

Basin Plan Introduction

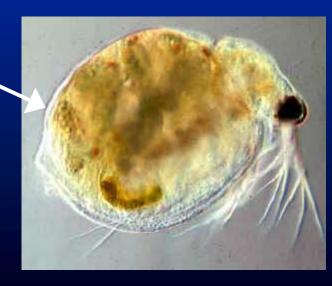
- Alternatives
 - No Change
 - Add descriptions of subareas, and correct inaccurate description of planning boundary between San Joaquin and Tulare Lake Basins

Beneficial Use Alternatives

- Determine most sensitive use
- No change to Aquatic Life use
- Add new use
- Modify existing use

Narrative Objective is "No Toxics in Toxic Amounts"

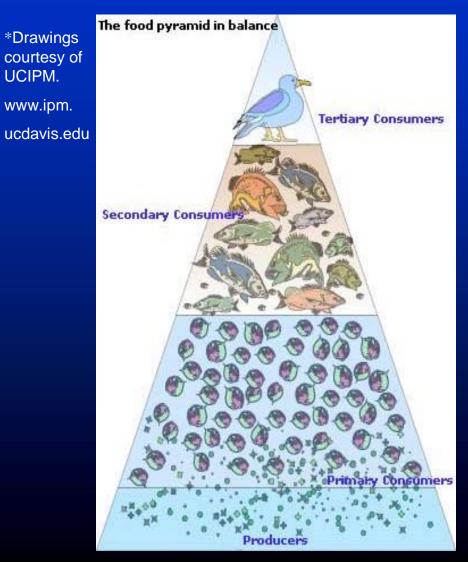
- Toxicity is typically determined using indicator species
 - -Fish
 - -Zooplankton <
 - Phytoplankton



Ceriodaphnia dubia

When Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos Enter Rivers, the Food Pyramid Can Be Disrupted

*Drawings courtesy of UCIPM. www.ipm.





Water Quality Objectives

- Diazinon alone
- Chlorpyrifos alone
- Additive toxicity

Water Quality Alternatives for Diazinon

- No change to narrative objective
- No diazinon
- Propose new water quality objectives

Alternative Water Quality Objectives for Diazinon

Aquatic Life Criteria for Surface Water		
CDFG Aquatic Life Criteria for freshwater – 4 day average concentration		
CDFG Aquatic Life Criteria for freshwater – 1 hour maximum concentration		
Recalculated CDFG Aquatic Life Criteria for freshwater – 4 day average	0.10	
concentration		
Recalculated CDFG Aquatic Life Criteria for freshwater – 1 hour maximum		
concentration		
EPA Draft Aquatic Life Criteria for freshwater – 4 day average concentration		
EPA Draft Aquatic Life Criteria for freshwater – 1 hour maximum concentration		
Australian and New Zealand trigger values (95% protection-based on NOEC)		
Australian and New Zealand trigger values (99% protection – based on NOEC)		
1/10 th Species mean average value (<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>) (Basin Plan)		
Human Health Criteria for Drinking Water		
USEPA Suggested No Adverse Response Levels (SNARL) for non-cancer toxicity	0.600	
California Department of Health Services State Action Level for Toxicity	6.000	
National Academy of Sciences SNARL for non-cancer toxicity		
Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines		
Other - No observed effect concentration on salmon anti-predator response (Scholz, 2000)		

Alternative Water Quality Objectives for Chlorpyrifos

- No change to narrative objective
- No chlorpyrifos
- New water quality objectives

Alternative Water Quality Objectives for Chlorpyrifos

Aquatic Life Criteria for Surface Water	
CDFG Aquatic Life Criteria for freshwater – 4 day average concentration	
CDFG Aquatic Life Criteria for freshwater – 1 hour maximum concentration	
EPA Draft Aquatic Life Criteria for freshwater – 4 day average concentration	
EPA Draft Aquatic Life Criteria for freshwater – 1 hour maximum concentration	
Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines	
Australian and New Zealand trigger values (95% protection based on NOEC)	
Australian and New Zealand trigger values (99% protection based on NOEC)	
1/10 th Species mean average value (<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>) (Basin Plan)	
Human Health Criteria for Drinking Water	
USEPA Suggested No Adverse Response Levels (SNARL) for non-cancer toxicity	20.000
Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines	
Agriculture-Livestock	
Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines	24.000

Water Quality Additivity Formula

- Additive Toxicity:
 - Multiple pesticides increase aquatic toxicity
 - Must meet existing additivity formula for pesticides with same toxicity mechanism (e.g. cholinesterase inhibition for OP pesticides)

Water Quality Additivity Formula

$$\frac{C}{WQO} + \frac{C}{WQO} \le 1.0$$

where

 C_D = diazinon concentration in the receiving water.

 C_C = chlorpyrifos concentration in the receiving water.

 WQO_D = acute or chronic diazinon water quality objective or criterion.

 WQO_C = acute or chronic chlorpyrifos water quality objective or criterion.

Questions?



Program of Implementation

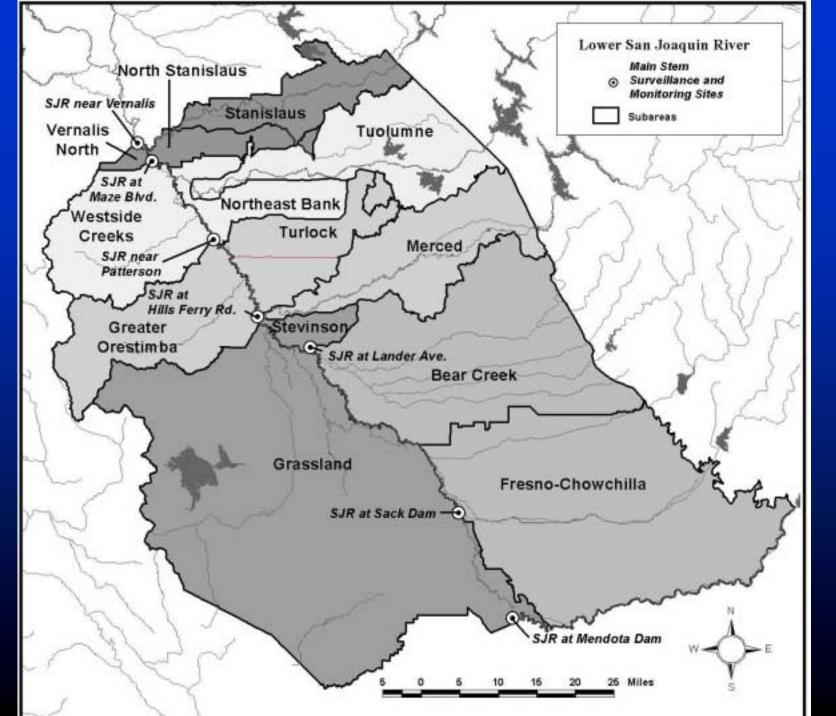
Joe Karkoski

Program of Implementation

- Load Limits and Control Actions
 - Load Allocations
 - -Implementation Alternatives

Load Limits and Allocations

- Allocation of Loading Capacity
 - Load Allocations to non-point sources
 - -Waste Load Allocations to point sources



Available Practices and Technology

- Reduce loads from sources
- Pest management practices
- Pesticide application practices
- Water management practices

Implementation Alternatives

- Conditional Prohibition of Discharge
- Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs)
- Conditional Waiver of WDRs

Scoping Questions?

- Project area?
- Water Quality Standards?
 - -Beneficial use
 - -Water Quality Objectives
- Implementation?

BREAK



Where are we now?

- Upcoming peer review of Draft Report
- Draft Recommendations for peer review
 - Water Quality Standards
 - Program of Implementation
- Public comments upon release of Draft Report after peer review

Proposed Recommendations (Peer Review Draft Staff Report)

Introduction Recommendation

 Add descriptions of subareas, and correct inaccurate description of planning boundary between San Joaquin and Tulare Lake Basins

Proposed Recommendations Water Quality Standards

Diane Beaulaurier

Beneficial Use Recommendation

Recommendation – No Change

Aquatic Life use is most sensitive to OP pesticides







Recommended Water Quality Objectives for Diazinon

- No new water quality objective at this time
- Propose new water quality targets (TMDL only)
 - For diazinon alone:

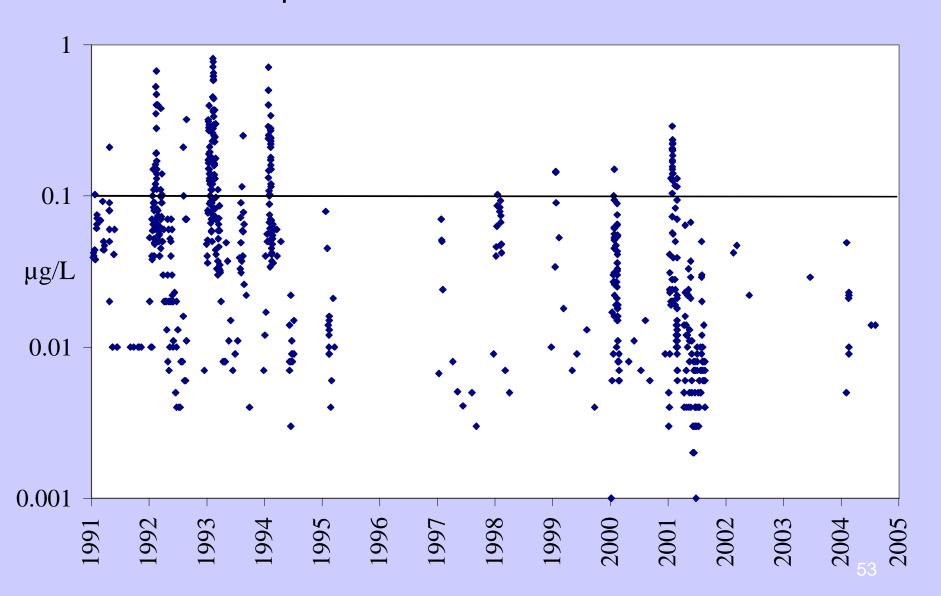
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Acute = 0.100 \mu g/L \text{ (Scholz 2000)}
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– For diazinon in combination with chlorpyrifos:

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Acute = 0.16 μg/L; Chronic = 0.10 μg /L (recalculated CDFG criteria)
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Future development of WQOs

San Joaquin River Mainstem Diazinon Concentrations

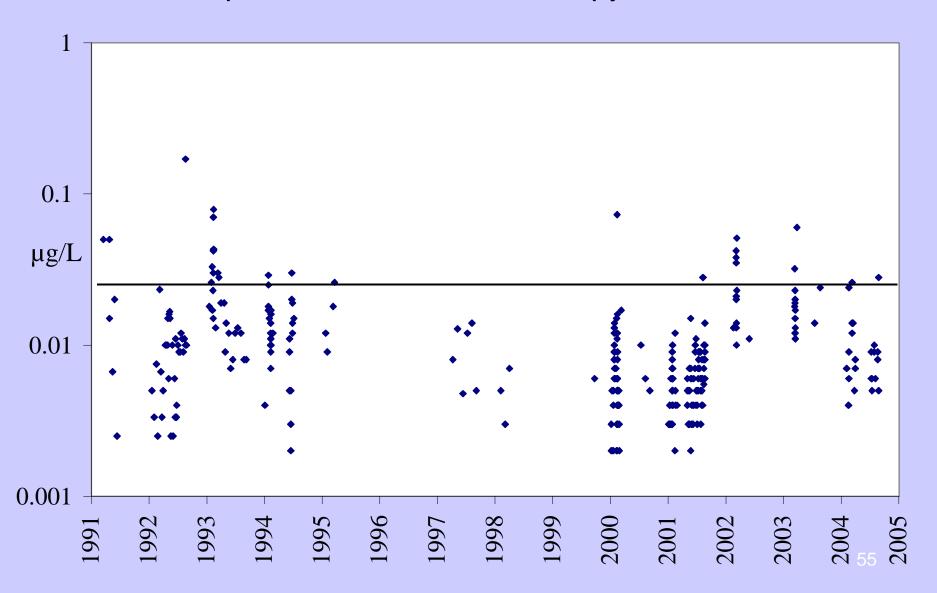


Recommended Water Quality Objectives for Chlorpyrifos

- New Water Quality Objectives (CDFG criteria):
 - Acute = 0.025 ug/L
 - Chronic = 0.014 μg/L

Note: Acute criterion recalculated to two significant figures per US EPA methodology (1985)

San Joaquin River Mainstem Chlorpyrifos Concentrations



Water Quality Additivity Formula

$$\frac{C}{WQO} + \frac{C}{WQO} \le 1.0$$

where

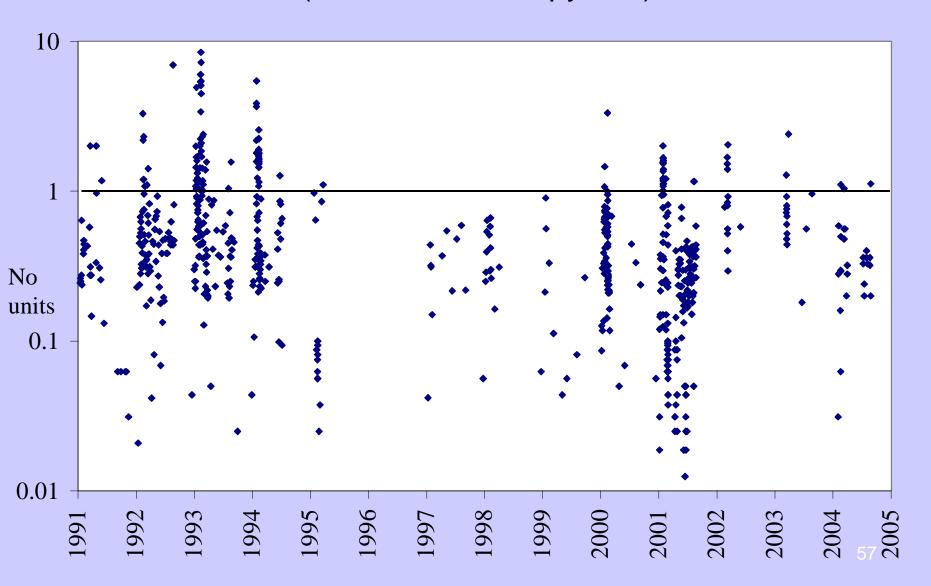
 C_D = diazinon concentration in the receiving water.

 C_C = chlorpyrifos concentration in the receiving water.

 WQO_D = acute or chronic diazinon water quality objective or criterion.

WQO_C = acute or chronic chlorpyrifos water quality objective or criterion.

San Joaquin River Mainstem Additive Toxicity (Diazinon + Chlorpyrifos)



Review Water Quality Standards Recommendations

- Aquatic life beneficial use is most sensitive for OP pesticides
- Establish water quality targets for diazinon
- Establish water quality objectives for chlorpyrifos
- Meet existing additive toxicity formula

Proposed Recommendations Implementation

Joe Karkoski

Recommended Implementation Alternative

- Two Conditional Prohibitions of Discharge
 - Dormant season (Dec Feb)
 If objectives or loads exceeded in previous year
 - Irrigation season (March Sept)
 If objectives or loads exceeded in previous year

Backstop for waiver or WDRs

How would TMDL interface with Ag Waiver?

- Ag waiver expires December 2005
- Ag Waiver could be renewed or new waiver could be developed.
- TMDL will assure that either
 - any applicable waiver or WDR will implement WQOs and load allocations, or
 - 2. conditional prohibition of discharge will take effect

Other Proposed Basin Plan Amendment Elements

Joe Karkoski

Other Basin Plan Amendment Elements

- Management Plans
- Surveillance and Monitoring
- Time Schedule
- Economic Analysis

Management Plans

- Dischargers to submit management plans
- Plan will describe actions taken to reduce OP runoff and meet allocations
- Plan may include actions required by state and federal pesticide regulations
- Document link between actions and expected reductions

Management Plans

- Individual dischargers, discharger groups or coalitions could submit plans
- Plan must comply with any applicable WDRs or Waiver
- Regional Board will review and may require revisions

Surveillance and Monitoring

- Determine Success of Amendment
- Discharger Ultimately Responsible

Surveillance and Monitoring

- Program Goals
 - Compliance with Objectives
 - Compliance with Load Allocations
 - Effectiveness of ManagementPractices
 - Avoid toxicity from alternative pesticides

Time Schedule for Compliance

- Time schedules will be needed for:
 - Compliance with objectives and allocations
 - Dormant season prohibition
 - Irrigation season prohibition
 - -Submission of Management Plans
 - Monitoring

Economic Analysis

- NPS Discharger Costs
 - Dormant season practices
 - Irrigation season practices
 - Monitoring, planning, evaluation
- NPDES Permittee Costs
 - Not anticipated due to elimination of urban uses
 - Costs if alternatives cause toxicity

Economic Analysis

- Potential sources of financing
 - Government grants, loans or appropriations
 - -Surcharge on water
 - Ad Valorem tax
 - Fees by drainage management district
 - Private financing

Review Program of Implementation Recommendations

- Load limits and control actions
- Allocation of loads for point and nonpoint sources
- Two Conditional Prohibitions of Discharge
 - Dormant season (December February)
 - Irrigation season (March September)
- Backstop for waiver or WDRs

Questions?



Summary

Les Grober



- Diazinon and chlorpyrifos impair 130 miles of SJR
- Sources are primarily agricultural
- Need to avoid causing new impairments
- Solutions are available (e.g., Integrated Pest Management (IPM), management practices, grant funds)



- No change to WQOs for diazinon at this time; use best available information to interpret narrative objective
- Propose CDFG chlorpyrifos criteria as WQOs
- Existing formula for additive toxicity
- Conditional prohibitions if objectives or loads not met, and if not already regulated by waiver or WDRs

Questions?



Next Steps

- Draft staff report to be released March/April
- Board Workshop in April or June
- Submit comments regarding scope

Next Steps

Submit comments to:

Diane Beaulaurier
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11020 Sun Center Drive, #200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670-6114
dbeaulaurier@waterboards.ca.gov

Program info:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/programs/tmdl/sjrop/

Listserve:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lyrisforms/reg5_subscribe.html

THANK YOU!

